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ABSTRACT

A proposal is made to use LSCA funds for the purpose of establishing a community video center in the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center (MSCPLIC). The center would be designed to assist citizen groups of all kinds in presenting programs on the new cable TV system now being installed throughout the city of Memphis. Such a center would, also, serve the MSCPLIC in presenting library broadcasts, including reference questions requiring video, children's puppet shows and story house, lectures and discussion groups, etc. The uses and need for such a center are discussed and examples of similar centers elsewhere are given. A proposed operation and evaluation plan and a budget are presented. (Author/WH)

A COMMUNITY VIDEO CENTER FOR MEMPHIS

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MEMPHIS & SHELBY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY & INFORMATION CENTER

PROPOSAL: "A COMMUNITY VIDEO CENTER FOR MEMPHIS"

SUMMARY

This is a proposal for the use of LSCA funds for the purpose of establishing a community video center in the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center designed to assist citizen groups of all kinds in presenting programs on the new cable TV system now being installed throughout the city of Memphis. Such a center would, also, serve the MSCPLIC in presenting library broadcasts, including reference questions requiring video, children's puppet shows and story hours, lectures and discussion groups, etc.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

This library-based video production center would give individuals and organizations the means of producing their own informational programs, thus guaranteeing access to policy arenas to potentially all the citizens in Memphis and Shelby County via television. These programs could be presented either live or by videotape over Memphis' new cable television system. The video center would, also, provide for thousands of viewers programs related to local matters which would never be available on commercial television. It could become a model for other Tennessee cities to follow.

DISADVANTAGED AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

A community video center would be especially useful to the disadvantaged citizens of the Memphis area since it would provide free of charge both (1) the mechanical facilities for getting onto CATV and (2) the intellectual means through the assistance given by librarians in providing the sources of information for preparation of the message. The center staff would, also, supply technical assistance with cameras, putting programs together, etc. No other agency is equipped to provide such a free service, so it is reasonable to predict that the economically disadvantaged, especially, would find the Center their only hope to prepare a message that would be technically and intellectually acceptable for broadcast.

There are over one hundred volunteer agencies in Memphis which render service to the community, and all of these would be prospective users, but in most of these agencies there will be representatives of the disadvantaged and ethnic minorities. A much larger share of disadvantaged citizens would see the product of the community video center than would participate in producing the shows themselves. Whereas, perhaps, only a dozen persons a week might come into the center for assistance in preparation of a message of some kind, hundreds and, perhaps, thousands would tune their TV's to the public access channel, or the Library channel, and a good portion of these would be in the disadvantaged category. The

Alternate Media Center in New York has established that there is a surprising audience for cable TV among the poor and ethnic minorities for programs that relate to their problems.

As an estimate, we should expect that in the course of a year's broadcasting on CATV, at least one-fourth of the viewers would be involved in watching programs from the Community Video Center at some time during the year. As a minimum it is estimated that one-third of the city's homes would be connected to cable within two or three years after the first broadcasting begins (by FCC rules the cable operator must begin as soon as subscribers number 3,500), so it can be reasonably predicted that in the first year there would be possibly 10% to 20% of the population watching CATV. The broadcast area numbers over 800,000 persons, so we can predict a minimum of 80,000 viewers in 1974-75.

Breaking down these predictions more exactly, we can estimate that 50%, or 40,000, of the persons connected by cable in 1974 will be black, of which at least 10,000 would look at the Center's productions -- 50% of the total cable audience which could be expected to tune to library programs (while blacks number 39% of the Memphis population, the area scheduled for the first cable installation has a large segment of the black community in it, thus pushing up the number of blacks who ought to be among the first subscribers).

As more cable is installed, the number of viewers would increase by the third year to at least 250,000. By that time, however, the percentage of blacks would probably come nearer to the 39% which they represent of the total population, or some 100,000. If one-fourth of them looks at an occasional broadcast of the Center, we should have 25,000 blacks involved. Such a figure seems very conservative, especially if programs are prepared by some of the black community themselves.

Other ethnic minorities in Memphis are so small as to be almost negligible in influencing CATV programming or viewing. The largest is the Chinese community, estimated in 1974 at less than 1,000 persons. The cable TV audience for a Community Video Center might contain, at best, 100 Chinese, 50 Indians, and a sprinkling of other ethnic minorities.

Summarizing, the ethnic makeup of the Center's audience might be, after most of the cable lines are installed in Memphis:

White -- 37,500	59.9%
Black (negro) -- 25,000	40.0%
Chinese, Indian and others -- 200	.1%

THE IDEA OF THE COMMUNITY VIDEO CENTER

Within the past five years, two developments have made the idea of "citizens television" a real possibility for every community in the United States. In 1968 several electronics manufacturers put on the market a light, cheap, portable video camera and recorder system using half-inch videotape; this equipment has enabled many citizens to produce their own television programs at a lost cost and reasonably high technical standards. In 1972 the Federal Communications Commission lifted its ban on the construction of cable television systems in the top-100 U. S. markets; this means that every city will soon have some twenty channels available for television programming.

This simultaneous arrival of low-cost equipment for TV production (half-inch video) and abundant channel-space for program distribution (cable systems) makes possible what has been variously called citizens television, community access video, amateur TV, and alternative television. The common theme of such labels is returning control over content and format of TV programming back to the community itself. Obviously this "citizens television" will never replace professional-commercial-network television; instead, it will exist as a complementary medium valuable for social, educational, political, and cultural uses. The promise of citizens television is great indeed.

Unfortunately, the new half-inch video equipment is not nearly cheap enough to be accessible to many people. One "porta-pak" (camera, recorder, and monitor) will run at least $1,700; other equipment for editing and switching runs the cost up considerably. Also, since 1968, the costs have gone up, not down as had been expected. So it is unlikely that many individuals will ever get access to such equipment; moreover, institutions such as universities and corporations that do have such video equipment are unwilling or unable to lend it to the general public. Therefore a community-supported video center seems the only alternative.

COMMUNITY VIDEO IN MEMPHIS

Interest in community video in Memphis began with the awarding of a cable TV franchise in the early months of 1973.

At the public hearing of March 15, twenty-eight individuals spoke of how cable TV would affect them and the organizations they represented. After the principle of "multiple franchises" (dividing the city into smaller units to enable communities to finance their own cable systems) was rejected by the City Council on March 26, a Communications Study Group was formed ad hoc to raise public interest issues about the ordinances granting the single franchise and creating the cable regulatory board and program advisory council.

When the franchise ordinance was passed on April 10, over objections by City Council Chairman Thomas Todd, several local electronics businesses, Communications Study Group, and others concerned with giving the ordinance further study and public appraisal, the lesson learned was clear

enough: local citizen input had been discouraged and local expertise had been ignored. The need for getting information about the cable proceedings to the public, and for getting adequate feedback to the City Council, City Attorney's office, and Telcom cable consultants was quickly realized.

The controversy over cable itself showed the need for citizens television, on this issue and all future public issues. The Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center had already seen the need for citizens television before the cable controversy took place.

On February 23, 1973, the Director of the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center sent a letter to the City's cable consultant, Telcom Engineering, outlining the Library's needs "regarding the utilization of cable TV for library purposes":

> "Our first priority is that of being the key agency to assist people in utilizing the public access channel. Such a service is in line with the Library's information role in the community and it is in keeping with our policy of neutrality on local issues and of presenting all sides of controversial issues.
>
> "We propose to make available small, simple studios with camera and tape machines and a staff member who can instruct in the rudimentary use of the equipment. Our librarians, also, will assist in the gathering of information from library materials on the subject of the broadcast.
>
> "We propose in the first year to make available two cameras, a control panel for switching between cameras, a videotape machine and microphone -- all to be available at certain hours to community groups.
>
> "In the second year we propose to add three more (library branch) studios with similar equipment and a portable camera for loan at each of the four studios.
>
> "We propose to run on the public access channel simple instructions on how to get a video presentation made with the help of the Library (perhaps once a week).
>
> "We also propose to hold clinics for making video programs, such as teenage TV workshops, etc."
>
> (Emphasis added.)

This letter concisely lists all the essential features of a community video center, makes clear the not-so-obvious connection between TV and information service, and argues an unprecedented concern for libraries to provide community access to production facilities. It has been widely quoted in CATV publications nationwide. Unfortunately, the Library's request of modest appropriations for video facilities was turned down by the City Council's Budget Committee, and it seems unlikely that appropriations will be forthcoming in the near future, since other budget items such as schools and police protection have perennial advantages over library needs.

But the Library remains committed to the video center. It has already agreed to provide rooms for studio and controls, support services and personnel, and has just purchased two small video cameras and a videocassette recorder. Having traditionally done a great deal with a little money, the Library is now ready to take on a fairly large financial commitment for what it believes is a first-order priority. But it will certainly need to turn to outside sources for funding this project.

THE LIBRARY AS A LOGICAL SITE FOR A VIDEO CENTER

The "community video center" concept is a logical extension of the "information center" concept, which has already given the Memphis Library considerable attention from all over the United States.

Any dictionary will define a library as a collection of books and periodicals, and up until this century was half finished, these were the two most important forms of information storage. But since other storage media (magnetic tape, computers, film, microfiche, and so on) are assuming equal importance to printed materials, a library has to re-define its role and come to terms with the new media.

Especially television. It is well established and carefully documented that television is now the principal source of information for most Americans, even though we also realize that much of what is on TV is appallingly low in information value, and that its potential for distorting and misinforming is considerable. (Consider the famous experiment transcribing everything said on a half-hour newscast, then typesetting it to show it fills only one-fourth of the front page of a newspaper. Consider also the numerous journalism review studies showing deliberate manipulation of the truth in newscasts and documentaries.) Therefore it is incumbent on educational institutions serving the whole community, especially libraries, and all who care about using television wisely, to move quickly towards training citizens to make good use of cable's much-enlarged channel capacities. If cable is not used for good programming, it will soon fill up with the same kind of bad or trivial programming that now dominates our commercial networks.

Specifically, the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center could serve as a clearinghouse for information and expertise on all aspects of video; a training center for familiarizing community groups in the skills needed for video production; a meeting place for citizens and librarians; and a distribution point for video-tapes to be loaned and used in Memphis. In short, the Library and its branch

library network could create a "video extension service" for the Memphis community.

The Library is already engaged in a wide variety of activities that are suited to the wider audience reached by television; it already holds Great Books discussions, senior citizens gatherings, weekly book reviews, multi-media workshops, and the Contempo '73 lecture series. Within the Library staff are a dozen academic humanists working in MSCPLIC's Departments of History; Art / Music / Films; Literature / Philosophy / Religion, and elsewhere. The Library is also centrally located for access to the academic humanists of Southwestern (to the north), Lemoyne-Owen (to the south), Shelby State (to the west), and Memphis State and Christian Brothers (to the east). MSCPLIC also has ongoing projects with the Memphis and Shelby County Board of Education in the specific area of "adult education".

THE CENTER'S USES AND USERS

Video equipment is like other expensive process machinery such as computers or xerox copiers: it must be used constantly to justify its existence. This means that as many people as possible should be allowed access to it. But most schools, universities, businesses, and other organizations tend to keep their video equipment locked up in closets most of the time, unused but unavailable for use by outsiders. (The Memphis Communications Study Group found this true when it needed to video-tape the International Ceramics Symposium at the Memphis Academy of Arts this past summer: it located fourteen different sets of video equipment, all over Memphis, but was able to borrow only one, a non-portable and non-compatible old Sony CV 2000, generously loaned by the Athletic Department of Southwestern. Others working in video have related similar experiences.)

Yet in Memphis, as elsewhere, the number of prospective users of video is very large and the legitimate uses of the equipment nearly unlimited.

For example, the United Way's Directory of Volunteer Opportunities 140 organizations serving Greater Memphis, from the American Cancer Society to the Zoo Action Program. Television is the ideal way of getting each organization's activities out to the community, yet it is nearly impossible (aside from public service spot announcements a few seconds long) to get air time available on commercial television, and nearly as difficult to get onto the single educational channel WKNO-TV. But when the cable provides its extra channels, it will be a simple matter to publicize the good things each organization is doing, as well as to produce programs which are informational services in themselves.

Another large group of users is the over-55 segment of Greater Memphis; according to American Association of Retired Persons' statistics, there are some 124,000 people in this category, a good number of whom are heavily dependent on television to entertain and inform them. It is quite likely that a "seniors" channel could be established, the first of its kind

in the nation, with technical help from the Community Video Center, to programming for and by the seniors themselves.

Already showing a strong interest in video by speaking at the public hearings on cable and discussing video and cable in its newsletter, the Metropolitan Inter-Faith Association recently (October 12-14, 1973) organized the first annual Media Fair at the Memphis Public Library. The ministers and religious educators who attended this multi-media workshop explored in depth the possibilities of religious programming and social-gospel programming through cable TV. MIFA foresees the day coming when faith and good works will be done through the medium of television -- a genuine religious "extension service" to those unable to attend churches or those who want to know more of social-gospel activities.

It is not difficult to envision a wide range of worthwhile programming: a local edition of The Advocates (PBS) debating Memphis issues before a live audience; a local Camera Three (CBS) showcasing local artists, humanists, and other interesting people at work in their own settings; thoughtful documentaries with a local or neighborhood focus; plus regular programming originating from the Memphis Museum, Overton Park Zoo, Brooks Art Gallery, or any other institution here; perhaps even local soap operas to dramatize purely local controversies or conflicting attitudes.

But video need not find its inspiration in existing genres. Video-tape's main advantage is freeing television from the limitations of the studio, carrying it out into the community, unencumbered by special props, lighting, or heavy equipment. Video-tape in portable equipment systems has already been used elsewhere by citizens to assist public officials in making intelligent planning decisions and re-zoning considerations; to document building code violations in conflicts between landlords and tenants; to take depositions from citizens unable or afraid to go into courtrooms; to dramatize the need for increased social services for neighborhoods; and to do a number of other information and feedback jobs between citizens and public officials.

If you can't bring the Planning Commission to the site being rezoned, you can bring the site to the Commission meeting much more effectively with video-tape than with slides and charts. If you can't bring the people to City Hall, you can bring City Hall to the people via television. Similarly, video-tape of a family talking about its needs, relaxed and sitting in its own house, is much more persuasive testimony than those same citizens, nervous and humbled, attempting to address the raised dais of the City Council. Communication has to be two-way and equal to be effective.

The first principle of citizens' television is that the people using the Center's facilities should make their own programming decisions, write their own scripts, and operate the equipment themselves. It is not the Center's function to decide what should or should not be produced. On the other hand, Center Staff can give every encouragement and expert advice to the best uses of video.

General guidelines for Center users are already being formulated. First consideration will be given to community organizations actively serving Memphis; after all, the Center's resources will be severely limited. Controversial issues will need debate or forum program-structures with all sides fairly represented. Informational programs will be encouraged to use on-location video-tape production techniques instead of reliance on studio production. Assurance of feedback (through phone-ins, post-card replies, etc.) will be insisted upon.

Once the Center is established, the ongoing operation costs will be sustained as much as possible by the member organizations, with each production paid for by the organization producing it.

COMPARABLE PROGRAMS

Encouragement for a community video center in Memphis comes from a few successful video centers already in existence elsewhere.

The Alternate Media Center in New York was established in March 1971 to experiment with community access programming for cable television. It is affiliated with New York University and funded by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. In just over two years it has started community access workshops in Reading, Pennsylvania; Bakersfield, Calif.; Orlando, Fla.; DeKalb, Ill.; and several neighborhoods in New York City. It is starting new programs continuously; according to a recent mimeo handout, "Beginning in September 1973 under the sponsorship of Community Board #12 in upper Manhattan and the Alternate Media Center, a Community Cable Center will open in the Inwood Public Library for the Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill communities."

In Washington, the Community Video Center is associated with Federal City College; in its three years of existence, it has pioneered in the approach of letting the subjects of a program produce the program themselves; as a result, it has in its library tapes made by inmates of Lorton Prison, former drug addicts, and nursing home residents. This approach avoids the usual pitfalls of documentarists who are apt to sentimentalize, exploit, insult, brutalize, over-editorialize or intrude on their subject's privacy.

The Cape May Project, funded by New Jersey residents, simply makes tapes about its own town and surroundings -- such as interviewing sailors in a local USO Club and fishermen aboard their boats -- and then exchanges the tapes with other video groups in the New York-Philadelphia vicinity.

Other examples of community access video are just beginning in communities like Columbus, Indiana, and Los Angeles, California and all over the United States. One of the many jobs a Community Video Center in Memphis would do would be to gather information about successful projects elsewhere.

MANDATING THE CENTER

Up until recently, there was no mandate for community access television. But in March, 1972, when the FCC lifted its ban on cable TV construction in the top-100 markets, specific directives were included in the FCC's rules to encourage community access and local origination programming. As explained in Guidelines for Access, a pamphlet published by the National Cable Television Association (August, 1972), new cable systems such as Memphis CATV must maintain at least one free public access channel, "maintain and have available for public use at least minimal equipment and facilities necessary for the production of programming," and may "assess production costs for live studio presentations exceeding five minutes."

In spite of pleas from the public here to provide real production facilities, the cable system in Memphis is directed by its ordinance (Section 6, Paragraph 5) only to provide minimal compliance with FCC rules. And no support for local productions (especially on-location video-tape support) is promised. The ordinance merely says, "Whereas local programming is of interest to the City, voluntary efforts to provide a local programming channel are encouraged." (Section 6, Paragraph 8)

Yet as the NCTA's Guidelines for Access points out, the FCC has "also expressed the hope that 'colleges and universities, high schools and recreation departments, churches, unions and other community groups will have low cost video taping equipment for public use.'" NCTA'S reasoning is that both cable systems and communities stand to gain from this:

> "Early experience with public access channels has demonstrated that promotion is an extremely important factor in the healthy development of the access concept. The cable operator should involve himself in the promotion and development of the public access channel. Cooperative efforts with community groups to further understanding of the concept of access and effective utilization of access channels could be one approach.
>
> "In fact, cable operators should consider the formation of broad-based democratically constituted groups to advise and assist in policy development, promotion and funding of public access.
>
> "Such a group or groups lend valuable assistance, identifying and assisting potential users, helping to generate community interest in one channel, and developing sources of funding." (Emphasis added)

Here is a clear mandate for the Community Video Center written by the national trade association of cable system operators themselves.

OPERATION OF THE CENTER

Many words have been spent in justifying the Community Video Center's existence. It is time to get on to the specifics of construction, functions, people, and budget.

What is usually a major problem for new projects, that of finding a location and a sponsoring institution, has already been settled by the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center offering rooms in its main branch for a taping studio, control room, editing bench, and equipment storage, plus shelving for books, periodicals, and other information materials on video. Two rooms, totaling 750 square feet of floor space, are being set aside for the studio and control room.

The Library will also provide support services such as cataloging, book purchasing, printing, distributing video-tapes, and cooperating on special events such as video workshops.

The Center's functions will have to be scaled to its resources. Right now it could offer information on all aspects of video -- equipment purchasing, video uses, local cable possibilities, lists of institutions and individuals using video who might share tapes, equipment, or expertise, with the public, and directories of people here or elsewhere who can help with the difficult technical, legal, and financial questions on this new and daily-changing subject.

If it is funded for purchase of equipment, for both studio and remote on-location video production, the Center can begin training citizens to produce their own programs; make available porta-paks to responsible community organizations; and offer closed-circuit viewing facilities for already produced video-tapes.

The unpublicized transfer of control over Memphis CATV on August 16, 1973, was interpreted as further delay for Memphis' new cable system. But the new parent company, Tele-Communications, Inc., is the fourth largest cable company in the country, and in a much more solid financial position than the original company, Athena Communications. Therefore, Memphis CATV is promising they will begin operations in November, 1974, and as soon as they have 3,500 subscribers, they will be required to originate local programming. So the day of real cablecasting is not far off, and the Community Video Center needs to be ready for it.

EVALUATING PERFORMANCE

A major job of the Project Advisory Committee is to evaluate the performance of the Center -- its paid staff, expenditures, philosophy, and directions. But ultimately the community at large must judge for itself; this can be done simply by viewing what is produced by those working through the Center. Responses can be gauged by the contributions of money and labor from member organizations; by the number of viewers of programs put onto the cable; and by the degree of determination for organizations getting their own video equipment and workshops going beyond the Center. Decentralization of

production is the only way to return television back to the community itself.

Unlike more difficult evaluations (such as measuring productivity in service industries), the results of video production can be seen and judged immediately by both audience and producers; insofar as the two will most likely be in close touch, self-evaluation by constituents of these community organizations can be candid, honest, and immediate. The makers of video-tapes can see immediately the quality of their work; unlike film, however, video-tape can be scrubbed and used over again if the results are not satisfactory.

What the long-range consequences of community video and cable TV are for Memphis will be anyone's guess; after all, the effects of commercial television are just being understood now, some twenty-five years after the first TV station was started in Memphis (WMCT-TV began operating in December, 1948). But this time, television's second chance, with a clear partnership between public and private sectors, citizens and public officials, technicians and humanists, there should be infinitely better results. Citizens television can be a great public resource. Most important, citizens and public officials with access to the right information and the means of sharing it with others can do infinitely better jobs of deciding the right course and the wisest policies for their community.

THE BUDGET

The budget proposed for this project is based on the cost of renovating a room in the Main Library and equipping it with backdrops, lighting, and electronic apparatus for producing technically acceptable programs. It also includes portable TV equipment which can be borrowed for taping on location.

IN KIND BUDGET (BY LIBRARY)

SALARIES -- 1 Dept. head, 1 Library Technical Asst. and 1 Electronic Technician	$27,024.00
BENEFITS (Retirement, hospitalization, etc.).....	3,000.00
RENTAL SPACE - 750 ft. @ $5/sq. ft. annually	3,750.00
UTILITIES	200.00
EQUIPMENT:	
3 floodlights on tripod	100.00
2 Sony AV3200 cameras with zoom, tripod, CRT viewfinders, microphone	1,400.00
1 Sony VO1600 video cassette tape recorder ...	1,395.00
1 Sony camera selector	50.00
MAINTENANCE CREW FOR RENOVATING ROOM	1,000.00
TOTAL "IN KIND"	$37,919.00

PROPOSAL...

BUDGET cont.:

FUNDS REQUESTED

1 Sony AV 3650, or equal, ½" tape editing deck--	$1,150.00
1 Sony AV 3200, or equal, camera with accessories	700.00
3 Sony TD-1, or equal, camera dolly ----------	165.00
1 Sony T PPC-2, or equal, program production console, with switcher-fader audio mixer, etc. ----------	3,185.00
1 Sony AV-3000, or equal, stationary camera for reference service with mike, preamp, 9 inch monitor ----------	675.00
4 Sony Rover II, AV 3400, or equal, porta-paks--	6,780.00
1 16mm. movie film chain for TV ----------	1,750.00
1 35 mm. slide projector for TV ----------	150.00
3 microphones with stands ----------	300.00
4 microphones (tie clip) and cords ----------	160.00
3 headphones w/mike for two-way ----------	300.00
Miscellaneous extension cords, plugs, electronic accessories ----------	500.00
1 set backdrops (materials only -- labor by Library maintenance crew)----------	400.00
1 set acoustical draperies ----------	750.00
1 year's supply videotape, 150 hours ----------	3,000.00
1 oscilloscope for repair work ----------	350.00
Other miscellaneous test and repair apparatus ----------	400.00
Telephone ----------	300.00
Office and cleaning supplies ----------	200.00
TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED	$21,215.00

G. Lamar Wallis

G. Lamar Wallis, Director
Memphis & Shelby County Public Library
and Information Center

BUDGET cont.:

ALTERNATE BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR COLOR TV PRODUCTION

1 Sony AV-8650, or equal, ½" tape editing deck, color	$ 3,000.00
3 Panasonic WV-2100P, or equal, color camera with accessories	14,700.00
4 Sony TD-1, or equal, camera dolly	220.00
1 Program production unit, with switcher-fader, audio mixer, etc., for color	6,000.00
1 [illegible]nsole for above units	700.00
4 Sony Rover II, AV 3400, or equal, porta-paks	6,780.00
1 16mm. movie film chain for TV	1,750.00
1 Multiplexer for film chain, Sony VCR-1, or equal	1,300.00
1 35mm. slide projector for TV	150.00
3 microphones with stands	300.00
4 microphones (tie clip) and cords	160.00
3 headphones w/mike for two-way	300.00
miscellaneous extension cords, plugs, electronic accessories	500.00
1 set backdrops (materials only - labor by Library maintenance crew)	400.00
4 high intensity studio lights (for color TV)	700.00
1 set acoustical draperies	750.00
1 year's supply videotape, 150 hours	3,000.00
1 oscilloscope for repair work	350.00
other miscellaneous test and repair apparatus	400.00
telephone	300.00
office and cleaning supplies	200.00
TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED	$41,960.00

C. Lamar Wallis

C. Lamar Wallis, Director
Memphis & Shelby County Public Library
and Information Center

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